INDIAN LANDS

SOCIAL IMPACT OF PETROLEUM ACTIVITY

Prepared for

THE DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS & NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

October 1, 1984.

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DION Resource Consulting Services Ltd.
812 ROYAL BANK BUILDING, 10117 JASPER AVENUE
EDMONTON, ALBERTA T5J 1W8 / TELEPHONE (403) 425-8942

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Purpose	1
Background	2
History	5
Current System for Oil and Gas Activity on Indian Lands	8
Social Impact Analysis	11
Indian Perspectives	27
Alternatives	35
Conclusions	40

PURPOSE:

The study has been prepared to provide the Department with a written report documenting the Indian perspective with respect to the social changes that have occurred as a result of oil and gas development on Indian lands and to make recommendations to assist the Department in developing policies that would contribute to a more active involvement by Indians in oil and gas development and would provide a more lasting social and economic benefit to the communities.

BACKGROUND:

Petroleum developments, domestic and international, have gone through a tremendous upheaval over the past decade, unprecedented even in the volatile world of energy. Indian Reserve lands in Western Canada contain major deposits of oil and gas, including current production, and therefore changes in world petroleum affairs have inevitably touched upon the Indian communities, particularly in Alberta. The social and economic consequenses of oil and gas developments, on and off reserve, must be more clearly understood if the Indian people are to attain maximum benefit from the resource potential on their lands. Clearly, any judgements of the best future path of interactive Indian involvement in oil and gas activity cannot ignor the reality of other social pressures on the Indian Bands, nor can it be independent of the overall environment for oil and gas development within which it must compete. These issues highlight the importance of a major review of the oil and gas activity on Indian lands and this situation has been recognized by the federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Various studies on the nature of oil and gas exploration, development and production as it relates to Indian lands, have been undertaken and it is intended that an extensive engineering review of the geology of Indian lands will soon be initiated. Within the scope of these exercises, it was also recognized that there is a need to objectively re-

examine the social and economic implications of resource developments on Indian people. Dion Resources proposed a study that would provide a detailed insight into the historical nature of these developments, review the current environment and look towards alternative paths for the future. The study would include reference to government, industry and most important, to the views and concerns of the Indian people themselves.

In response to a detailed proposal, the Department decided to take a phased approach to the analysis and requested an initial study focussing on " ...the social impact of petroleum development on Indian lands..."

As a result of the modification of the study scope, the economic aspects of oil and gas activity on Indian lands have not been thoroughly reviewed. Rather, the initial emphasis would be social impact. Similarily, although sections on History, Current Regimes and the Petroleum Environment are included, they represent a necessary background to the study work but they are not set out as providing a full and detailed analysis of the subject areas. In some circumstances the report has drawn upon other studies which the Department has made available.

Dion Resources, as noted in its original proposal, believes that this social impact study should be combined with a more substantive review of the economic issues of resource develop-

ment in order to move forward with a comprehensive set of policy recommendations which would reflect Indian aspirations and social and economic realities.

Extensive interviews with Indian leaders and Band members were held to canvass their knowledge of oil and gas developments, their views of the current system, and to encourage them to articulate their hopes and aspirations for the future. Selective industry and government representatives were also interviewed. In addition, a fairly detailed questionnaire was set out to acquire as much thought and input from a good cross-section of the affected Indian population. (See Appendix I).

A great deal of this report, particularly in the Conclusions, draws upon the experience gained from these frank interchanges with the Indian people.

HISTORY:

The ownership of oil and gas mineral rights on Indian lands stems from the pre-treaty era and evolved into precedents set out under federal-provincial agreements. The two principal statutes were the Ontario Land Agreement of 1924, and subsequently the Natural Resources Transfer Act of 1930 with Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. These two are the most important statutes in defining the ownership of land and mineral interests, and the revenue entitlements. (In fact, terms of the latter agreement entitling Alberta to a share of the resource revenues have never been effected.)

The federal government has, from that time, taken the view that the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (" the Department") and the Department of Justice would administer control of mineral resources, including oil and gas, which are located in Reserve lands. The most important developments impacting upon the terms of the relationship between Indians and the federal government are highlighted below:

* The BNA Act of 1867 gave the federal government the responsibility of Indians and Indian Lands by virtue of Section 91(24).

* The Indian Act passed shortly after 1867 enabling the federal government to carry out its responsi-

bility of management of Indians and Indian Lands, including minerals located in these lands, are Sections 37 to 41 inclusive, 53(1) and 57(c). Under Section 57(c), Oil and Gas Regulations were passed between 1943 and 1966. These Regulations were not necessarily beneficial to the Indian Bands, especially when oil and gas prices started to rise in the early and mid 70's.

* The Natural Resources Transfer Act of 1930, which affected Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, transferred all minerals to the provinces except those lying under existing Indian Reserves. These mineral rights were retained by the Federal Crown for the benefit of the Bands under which the individual Reserves were set apart.

* The Indian Oil and Gas Act of 1974 established much higher royalties and higher rental rates for surface leases. Mineral leases were also dramatically altered for shorter terms.

* The Indian Oil and Gas Regulations passed in 1977 were probably the biggest turning point for Indian-government relations with regard to resource development on Indian lands. Under these new regulations, the Band Councils have greater say in oil and gas permits

and leases. In fact, their approval is required before agreements can be entered into by the developer and the Department. The Regulations also allow for direct negotiation between the Band and the developer on oil and gas disposals.

Notwithstanding some improvements in the disposition of powers to the Bands, it remains true that the system of authority and of responsibility and indeed, of benefit, rests with the Crown; and therefore, the Departmental relationships between Bands and the administrative authorities are completely ad hoc and appear to respond to pressures as they arise from specific situations and interest groups. The uncertainty arising from such a complex situation, including in some cases overlapping provincial regulations, is not ideally suited to the promotion of a more active Indian involvement. In fact, to the contrary, it would appear that the Department's responsibilities, whether intentionally or not, may serve to inhibit Indians' ability to take upon themselves a greater role. This raises a critical question as to whether or not officials of the Department can be sufficiently objective in their views towards greater Indian control. To the extent that the risk of impartiality exists, it may be advisable to ensure the involvement of a third party in any restructuring of Band and Departmental authority.

CURRENT SYSTEM FOR OIL AND GAS ACTIVITY ON INDIAN LANDS:

The Indian Oil and Gas Act (1974) and the Indian Oil and Gas Regulations (1977) as amended govern the terms and conditions including royalty systems for Indian lands. All existing leases and agreements were brought under the umbrella of the Act and its Regulations. The Governor-in-Council was given authority to prescribe regulations relating to the " ...exploitation of oil and gas in Indian Lands..." Permit terms were set at one year with extension of one year, and leases were for five-year renewable terms. Mineral and surface rental fees, unless otherwise specified in a call for tender, are set out in the Regulations as are the rights of the permit or lease holder.

Under Section 5 of the Act, royalties are either prescribed by Regulation 5(1) or entered into by special agreement. These payments are to be made to Her Majesty in right of Canada to be held in trust for the Indian Bands concerned.

The considerable authority of the Minister under the Act has, by regulation, been passed to the Manager of Indian Minerals. Approval of the Band Council is now required in the disposal of any available oil and gas rights, and special royalty agreements also require their approval.

The administration of the funds held in trust, as it relates to disposition, is not set out in law but is a matter of

individual agreement between a Band Council and the Department.

The royalties for oil and gas set by schedule range from a minimum 10% gross rate to up to 75% of incremental value increases. A recent study by Sproule Associates Limited suggests that production values of equivalent reserves on Indian lands and Provincial lands would be approximately 50% difference in favour of the Province because of higher royalty rates.

The degree to which reserves developed under the Indian and Alberta regimes can vary is dramatic, depending on well productivity, class of oil, eligibility for royalty credits and tax status. The following table compares undiscounted cash flows for two situations. (In neither case does the Alberta Royalty Tax Credit apply.)

T A B L E I

Cash Flows - Oil Production

($000)

1) TAXABLE COMPANY	Indian Royalty	Alberta Royalty
Net Operating Revenue	$25,412	$25,412
PGRT	1,170	3,049
Royalty	18,161	7,955
Corporate Tax	3,411	8,787
CASH FLOW	$ 2,670	..... $ 5,619

2) NON-TAXABLE COMPANY	Indian Royalty	Alberta Royalty
Net Operating Revenue	$25,412	$25,412
PGRT	1,170	3,049
Royalty	18,161	7,955
Corporate Tax	-0-	-0-
CASH FLOW	$ 6,081	$14,408

The differences are demonstrably significant and would increase in favour of Alberta by up to $2 million if the Alberta Royalty Tax Credit applied. This level of penalty, particularly on marginal high cost wells, cannot be sustained. As a final note, various royalty holidays and incentives lowering Alberta effective rates are available in the Province to stimulate activity.

On balance what becomes evident is that the Province has updated its fiscal regime to collect revenues but also to stimulate oil and gas exploration and development. The current Indian system is designed purely as a revenue generator.

SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS:

Indian communities in Western Canada, particularly in Alberta, have and will continue to be affected in a major way by oil and gas developments. To some Bands resources on their own Reserves represent unprecedented wealth; to others, off Reserve deposits mean jobs and potential business opportunities; and to still others, oil and gas may mean social disruption, environmental risks and unwanted changes in their lifestyle. However, Canada needs new supplies of energy and corporations will move forward with governments' blessing to exploit these resources. This is a reality. Indians must therefore move forward along a path of progress from which they extract maximum benefit from these developments. Oil and gas resources will eventually be depleted so Indians must be encouraged to act prudently and quickly to ensure that their communities prosper, not suffer, from this wealth.

A major objective of this report was to attempt to measure the historical impact of oil and gas activity on Indian people, to assess the current situation, and to set out some initial strategies for the future. To do so, extensive interviews were held with Indians, both leaders and Band members, with industry and with government. The report also draws upon the response to the Questionnaire (see Appendix I) and to a considerable extent upon the experience of the authors in Indian affairs.

Royalty revenue to oil and gas producing Bands in Western Canada has grown steadily from $4,000 in 1950, after the oil discovery on the Pigeon Lake Indian Reserve, to the present total of an annual income exceeding $300 million. These increased incomes were effected in 1974 when OPEC began bumping world energy prices to record levels and the Indian Oil and Gas Act was passed and higher royalty rates were imposed. The bonanza years, however, were the last five years, starting in 1979-80. Table II highlights these results.

TABLE II

REVENUES FROM OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION - INDIAN LANDS.

$ Million

	Oil	Gas et al	Total
1979	$ 90.1	$ 52.3	$142.4
1980	99.8	78.2	178.0
1981	124.1	75.8	199.9
1982	155.1	87.5	242.6
1983	215.8	92.0	307.8

Interest accumulated on existing trust funds held for Indian Bands plus land and lease rentals and other payments would considerably add to this annual flow.

Recent estimates by Indian Minerals (West), without any detailed geophysical analysis, indicate this income will remain

steady for the next four to five years at which point the resources will begin to deplete at an accelerated rate. The value of the resources being taken from Indian lands is estimated at $1/2 billion per annum. Given the high royalty, one would expect numerous employment and business opportunities would be created in the industry for Indians. However, during this development period, there has been very little or no training done by the oil companies or by the government with the Indian people, nor does it appear that the Bands themselves were encouraging this training. The only type of employment has been short-term labour on drilling rigs and in a few cases, the companies have attempted to train some of the native people in the maintenance of the oil and gas facilities — e.g.: reading meters. More skilled trades have only been learned in the exceptional cases such as NOVA hiring a member of the Sarcee Band who is training to be a Landman. There are other examples of native hiring done by oil and gas companies, but only in a token manner.

Oil and gas resources have been distributed very unevenly among Indian Reserves. Several Indian Bands account for more than 90% of the total oil and gas revenues with one Band collecting over 25% of the total income. Saskatchewan and B.C. income is only modest with over 90% of the revenues being generated in Alberta. The report on Indian Self Government which was published by a Special Committee of Parliament a

year ago, also notes that the great bulk of oil and gas revenue trust funds accrue to the benefit of very few Bands. In fact, there are four Alberta Bands with a total membership of just 8,000 people who have trust funds that together total over $260 million annually excluding interest and other revenues.

Increased Prosperity

Our in-depth interviews with Indian people, primarily in Alberta, using the standard questionnaire on which this report is based, included many Band leaders, administrators and Band members. The Chiefs and administrators are particularly aware of the social, educational and economic conditions in their communities. The standard of living on the Reserves which have oil and gas, and which have become popularly known as the " resource Bands" , today stand out in the marked contrast to the social and economic conditions of the Indian people in general, as outlined in the Indian and Northern Affairs 1980 Survey on Indian Conditions.

At Hobbema, south of Edmonton, for example, the members of the Samson, Ermineskin, Montana and Louis Bull Bands are provided with homes in the $100,000 range. These homes are comparable to those owned by upper-middle class residents in the suburbs of Edmonton and Calgary. The homes on the Reserves have hot and cold running water, natural gas, power

and all the amenities which one finds in the big cities.

The prosperous Bands in Alberta, in addition to the four at Hobbema, include the Sarcees outside of Calgary, the Stoney Indians west of Calgary, the Enoch Band west of Edmonton and the Sawridge Band at Slave Lake. There are at least a dozen other Bands scattered throughout Alberta, Saskatchewan and B.C. with modest revenues in oil and gas. A number of them have capped gas wells, including the Blackfoot Band, east of Calgary who also have a huge coal deposit that could be developed.

In addition to good housing, which the resource Bands have built largely with resource revenue and without help from Indian Affairs, these Indians have well-equipped Band farming operations, excellent road systems built by the Bands themselves, and ultra-modern administrative offices. The office complexes at Morley, Enoch and Hobbema are of particular note. Recreation-wise, all of these Bands have modern sports facilities, and of particular note is the Ermineskin Panee Rodeo complex which has been acclaimed across North America. The Wesley Band of the Stoneys has built a similar rodeo arena with intentions to capture the same rodeo market.

Band Investments

The resource Bands have made a number of very sizeable invest-

ments in business ventures and property. The Samson Band, for example, is known to have invested a total of $52 million of their Band funds in different forms of financial ventures. The Band has its own trust company known as the Peace Hills Trust Company, and its own insurance company. The Band recently bought a substantial number of shares in the new Bank of Alberta. It also owns a major share of a high-tech company specializing in laser beam technology. Off Reserve the Band has bought farming operations. It also two large cattle feed-lots. On Reserve it has investments in a number of businesses. It owns, for instance a local furniture factory.

Then there is the Sawridge Band in Slave Lake which owns attractive hotels in both Slave Lake and Jasper, and has made very significant land investments off Reserve. The Four Bands at Hobbema, and the Morley Bands, have also acquired extensive tracts of land in areas off the Reserves. For example the Ermineskin Band owns 30 quarter sections around the Hobbema area. Other Bands have land and property investments of similar magnitude in Edmonton, Vancouver, and even as far as Dallas, Texas. There are numerous other types of smaller investments — too many to mention, but they include mini-shopping centres at the community level, Band stores, Band construction companies, service stations, restaurants, laundromats, etc.

It must be kept in mind, too, that in many cases Indian money has been used as leverage for large amounts of money from outside investors, so that often the total investment picture has far-reaching implications.

The Negative Side of Prosperity

Our survey indicates quite clearly that while the oil and gas revenues have brought some of the Indian people the positive benefit of increased prosperity, there have been some negative effects as well. While on the one hand ordinary people on the Reserves are living in $100,000 homes, some of them have not learned the value of such homes or how to take care of them. Some homes which should last a lifetime have been so neglected and abused that in a matter of less than a decade it is necessary to rebuild them.

Increased prosperity has brought increased leisure and increased mobility. For some people who have not learned the value of automobiles this has meant the opportunity to buy a car which is then wrecked or worn out in a matter of weeks — in some instances rolled in a ditch by a driver who has not learned how to operate an automobile responsibly.

Not only are thousands of dollars spent on automobiles, many thousands are wasted on excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages and in dangerous experimentation with narcotics. The penalties in loss of life and limb, and the health prob-

lems arising from such abuse of freedom are heavy and tragic. The easy-come, easy-go reckless spending of money has in some instances broken up families and the effects have extended out to weaken the social fabric of entire communities. People who have insisted on spending their money carefully and conscientiously have been subject to severe peer pressures from neighbors who are very critical of frugality.

In talking to the elders of the Indian people, we have repeatedly encountered deep concerns about what the sudden excess of oil and gas money is doing to Band members who have not yet learned how to handle it intelligently. In our survey we were unable to observe any change in the general health conditions in the resource Bands, as one might naturally expect to find improvement in keeping with increased prosperity. The suicide rate seems to be higher in the resource Bands inspite of the money (in some cases <u>because</u> of the money) which should be bringing them a better standard of physical and mental health. It is often a matter of being exploited by unscrupulous peddlars of junk and poison. The drug traffic on these Reserves, for example, has reached alarming proportions (again perhaps because of the money).

In many respects these comments serve to emphasize one of the most critical aspects of resource development and Indian social benefits. <u>How is prosperty measured?</u> Is it fair to

say that the per capita allowances or the home building is a lasting benefit, or that the investments are per se a long-term benefit? In some cases the answer is clearly yes, yet in many instances the conclusion is less certain.

No Long-Range Planning

It will take much study and many years to sort thorugh all the facts and figures about how resource money has been spent on Indian Reserves over the past few years. In most cases the Band leaders have not sorted out the figures themselves, and some who have are not ready to divulge the figures. The Four Bands at Hobbema are beginning to make systematic studies of receipts and expenditures, and are beginning to open their books in full disclosures. One of the figures they have discussed is that over the past three years the Four Bands have spent well in excess of $100 million for their housing and infrastructure.

There has been virtually no systematic planning for the future by the Bands. At a time when the Province of Alberta is carefully guarding its ten-billion-dollar oil and gas Heritage Trust Fund, the Indian people have not yet formulated an organized financial program of their own to safeguard the economic well-being of their children.

The oil and gas revenues which Indians receive are, in fact, known as trust funds. In a democratic society such funds are naturally subject to political pressures. Indian leaders are not immune to these pressures. If they keep the trust funds intact and invest them on behalf of their communities, they are often promptly replaced by politicians who argue that the funds should be " divvied out " in cash to the individual members of the Bands, as it is the Band members who in the final analysis own the money.

Much of the money has, in fact, been distributed to the people in royalty cheques. While some of it has been spent wisely, some of it has been wasted. The same holds true, on the other hand, for the collective investing of money by Band leaders. Some of that has not been spent wisely either. Some investments, particularly in off-Reserve property, have yielded very poor returns and in some cases have brought heavy financial losses.

Revenues on the whole could continue in a fairly healthy upward pattern for a limited period of time, but in the next few years they are bound to taper off and begin a rapid descent. Internal estimates and forecasts of the Bands at Hobbema indicate that revenues may have already begun to decline. The combined oil and gas income for these Bands reached a high point of $185 million in 1983, and it was fore-

cast at that time that they would continue to climb and reach a peak of $215 million in 1984, after which the graph would begin a gradual descent which would see these revenues drop to $57 million by the year 2003.

Now that the year 1984 is almost over, it is quite obvious that revenues will not reach the $200 million dollar mark this year. If the graph continues its downward dip as revenues deplete, these Bands would reach a stage by 1988 at which the present annual surplus cash flow would turn into an annual deficit.

Unless the Bands begin now to plan their expenditures to keep them in line with their income, they will be forced to engage in deficit financing in order to maintain their present expenditure levels.

Nearly half the people whom we interviewed indicated that no planning at all, let alone any long-range planning, is being implemented to offset depleting oil and gas revenues. Only 15% indicated that planning is being considered, and 10% maintained that it is in its initial stages. The lack of planning is reflected in part by the large percentage (55%) who requested assistance to implement a plan and economic strategy that will help alleviate future dwindling revenues.

One of the questions to the resource Bands was whether they are prepared to share their oil and gas revenues with the " have-not " Bands. Almost invariably the answer is negative. They are not willing to have the money equally divided among all status Indians across the province. Some are willing to loan money to other Bands, but not give it to them.

From our discussions it is obvious that the Bands are in many ways isolated economically from each other. The potential for Indians to act collectively to their mutual advantage is enormous and yet there is no real evidence of this occurring. An oil company whose reserves are depleting will go to new areas to replace them. Why not Indians?

While some Bands distribute oil and gas money to their people in the form of royalty cheques, there are two Bands in particular which are experimenting with another concept. They have undertaken to provide adequate housing and infrastructure for Band members, and the remainder of the resources income is invested in ventures designed to provide employment opportunities.

On the whole, however, the survey indicates that employment opportunities for Indians in Alberta, including the resource Bands, have not increased proportionately with oil and gas revenues. Indian-owned and operated oil and gas service in-

dustries on the Reserves, for example, are extremely scarce compared to the number of such firms which exist in non-native communities located near oil and gas reserves. There are hardly any Indian companies catering to the maintenance of drilling rigs and oil wells. Among the non-native companies which do cater to the petroleum industries on the Reserves, the number of Indians hired is minimal.

The large oil companies have made some effort to train and employ Indians, but their biggest problem seems to be that the native people do not last long on the jobs. Indians have been able to hold down a slowly-increasing number of very simple tasks such as rough-neck jobs, but even these are highly seasonal and have a large staff turnover. While the oil and gas operations on Indian lands have reached an annual sale of nearly half of billion dollars, the number of jobs for Indians which this has created is still almost nil.

The one bright spot in the business and employment picture is that more Indians are being hired by the Bands themselves in Band administrative positions and for the development of infrastructure on the Reserves, but in the highly technical jobs, there is still a tendency to hire non-Indians because it is felt that Indians have not been sufficiently trained for such sophisticated work and responsibilities. The Sarcee

Band's Redwood Meadows resource development project at the west end of the Reserve, and the Samson Band's Peace Hills Trust Company, for instance, are still finding it necessary to retain non-natives in their top management positions.

Even the Samson Band's less complicated business enterprises on the Reserve, including their furniture factory, is having a very real problem with high employment turnover. Band members will accept jobs for a short time, but very few of them seem to have the ability to stay on the job and make a career of it.

Farmlands which have been acquired off Reserve, the original intention having been to move some Reserve Indians onto them to farm, are still being largely farmed by the Band-operated farming company.

The building of homes on Reserves is showing some positive results in the employment picture. There is an increasing number of Indian companies and contractors, and they hire Indians to work for them. For example, they appear to be building very satisfactory homes, and the construction of some of these homes is now being financed through loans from the oil and gas revenue trust funds.

There are a number of successful businesses that have resulted from resource development on Indian lands as well as from development off Indian lands. The enterprises may not

be oil-related, but their existence has created employment and instilled pride in the owners. According to an economic development officer at Hobbema, there is a real surge of interest by the Band membership to get into business and to acquire training.

In north-eastern Alberta, where heavy oil and tar sands development is active, the Bands have started an oil-related construction and drilling companies. Neegan Development Corporation Ltd. was set up in Fort McMurray to move overburden and tar sands for Syncrude and Suncor, and a service-rig company was established in the Cold Lake area to service the drilling activity.

Independence and Self-Reliance

Over the past two decades the dependence of Indians on welfare payments from the government has risen from about one-third of the Indian population to more than one-half. And this dependence on the government appears to be perpetuating itself today. Our survey indicates that despite the magnitude of the oil and gas revenues of the resource Bands, the move to long-term economic independence is still quite uncertain despite these funds.

The fundamental issue of Indian benefit from resource develop-

ment must be evidence that the wealth from these depleting assets is being used to create a business and social environment which is unquestionably better for Indians and which will endure. It should move Indians towards independence and self-reliance. Our initial review of the current investments and of Indian attitudes do not give a clear indication that this is happening. In fact, in some cases the very investment strategies may create future revenue drains on the community rather than provide income. The uncertainty of this most important issue is alarming. It requires the greatest urgency from government and from Indians.

INDIAN PERSPECTIVES:

Some of the people on the Reserves have voiced bitter criticism of their leaders for the investment of millions of dollars, supposedly on behalf of the people, which have produced neither employment opportunities for Indians nor financial returns sufficient to justify the expenditures.

On the other hand, many of the Indian leaders whom we interviewed are equally as critical of the way " royalty hand-outs" have been spent by the rank and file. Last year $66 million in royalty money was distributed to the Indian people. No one has been able to tabulate, however, just how that money was spent, or how much of it was spent productively and how much was wasted.

What has come about as a result of all this is an acute awareness on the part of both the people and their leaders that there will have to be more communication between decision-makers and the people. The decision-making process, in fact, must be designed to bring about consensus in such a way that investments made on behalf of the Indian people will in fact produce employment opportunities, and that the people will be inspired to make lasting careers of these employment opportunities.

Indian leaders are getting older and wiser, and they are learning quickly. They are beginning to see the need for planning. Through much suffering they have also learned that Indians are sometimes gullible and can be exploited by shrewd businessmen who promise them rich returns for the investment of millions of dollars, but are not capable of providing training and lasting employment for Indian people. They want Indian money without Indian problems.

There are Indian leaders out there who are realizing what has happened, and they want to see the picture turned around. Some of them are saying it would be better to put the oil and gas revenues into long-term bank loans than to spend them hastily on speculative investments. The money can be held in the bank until the leaders can sit down in consultation with their people and lay out some programs for the next 20 years. Then once the programs are laid out and the goals are established, and there is consensus within the Bands as to the kinds of investments which will maximize employment opportunities for Indians, then the Bands begin making the money work for them in keeping with their goals.

One of the Chiefs who believes strongly in diversified investments " When our oil and gas reserves run out, there are other things to look for", he says.

is an enthusiastic advocate of allowing intelligent Indians to manage their own money, make their own decisions, and invest their own financial resources rather than having these decisions made for them by an agency of the federal government. He has suggested that more Indian Bands should buy into the Peace Hills Trust Company, make it a large company and set up branch offices on the Reserves. Royalty money could be put into the Trust Company, and Bands could borrow from them.

asks the searching question: " Why should our lands and resources be referred to as federal lands and resources? They are Indian lands."

He believes Indians should have something like a CERT organization. They should start it off with three or four Bands taking control of their own resources. " The Bands should export their own gas just like the provinces do. Decisions should be made by a Board of Governors or Directors on how

we sell our resources and alot of our people should be employed. We do not have any people employed. This is our money and yet somebody else is employed."

At Morley, too, voices one of his primary concerns: "We are trying to establish industries. Our oil and gas revenues are beginning to decline, and our people must realize they will need jobs to help them buy the extras they want to enjoy. This means there has to be training — people development." talks repeatedly about "people development". It includes teaching people to act responsibly. For example, they should be taught to budget their money, to plan their expenditures, so that they can manage their own homes and financial affairs without having to depend on their leaders or the government.

voiced his concerns about budgetting and planning in our interview with him in Calgary on April 12th. "Our people do not know about management," he says. "They do not plan or budget." He went on to explain that in view of this lack of training in planning and budgetting, it is not surprising when you give $10,000 to an Indian who has never seen that much money to say nothing of having ever learned how to plan for the future or to budget money, he spends it on a Cadillac for the simple reason that he wants a bigger can than his neighbor has.

We asked
if he thought the resource Bands should share with the " have-not" Bands. He does not agree with giving them free money, but admits it is a " tough question."

" Maybe we should have an Indian Heritage Trust Fund," he says. " Maybe five per cent of our revenues could go to such a trust fund, and we could use this fund to provide seed money for some of the good projects initiated by poor Bands."

It will take a long time — maybe a full generation — to educate Indians for the future, says. That is why it is important to start planning now so that our children will be aware of the world of vocations and will be inspired to prepare themselves for careers.

We asked if he believes in per capita distribution of oil and gas royalties. " No," he said. " I would put the money into economic development designed to make us self-sufficient, so that our people get their pride back. If they are spoonfed they turn to alcohol and crime. There has to be motivation. The only way is to get industry back and to get people to work."

A good number of the Indians whom we interviewed are deeply concerned about selling leases to oil companies on Indian lands. " It's the same as if we were to sell our land," they say.

" The oil companies come in and take over, and exploit out resources. Sure they pay us money, but in the end we have nothing to show for it."

An example of an encouraging development in this respect is a current offer by a major oil company, in the heavy oil area of east-central Alberta, to come as operators in partnership with the Indians. They simply take a service fee for developing the project, and for every man they put on the job there will be one Indian to work with him. The Indians continue to own the project entirely.

Indian Perspective - Government Role

What can the Department of Indian Affairs do to help the Indian people cope intelligently with the social and economic impact of oil and gas developments? Some of the people whom we interviewed in depth for this report are reacting very negatively to suggestions that Indian Affairs might have any lasting solutions to Indian problems, other than to help Indians find themselves and achieve self-government. They are asking, " What can the Department do for us which hasn't been tried in the past, or which we cannot in fact be taught to do for ourselves?"

By and large, Indians are beginning to learn that the best help they can receive from the Department is the opportunity to learn to help themselves. In this respect the oil and gas royalties are a move in the right direction. Indians have received sizeable amounts of money with no Department of Indian Affairs' strings attached. Some of it has been spent by the people at large, and some of it has been invested by Indian leaders, supposedly on behalf of the people. Some of it has been spent wisely, some of it has been wasted. But in all this, Indians are beginning to stand on their own feet, and they are convinced this is good.

As to what role the Department should play, Indians are saying any services which will equip Indians to make their own long-range plans will be most welcomed, and indeed most productive. They suggest, too, that discussions and decision-making on these matters should go up through the ranks of the Department all the way to the Cabinet level rather than being confined to the bureaucratic level. There has been a change in government, and there will naturally be a re-examination of all aspects of government administration.

There is nothing which is more important today than the Indian self-government issue. It is time now that Indians and the government both take a whole new and searching look at it, at both the political level and the administrative level. The influences of oil and gas development Indian social and economic benefit cannot be independent of these broader issues.

ALTERNATIVES:

This section identifies on a very preliminary basis a list of possible alternative or what perhaps could more properly be described as options for a more responsive set of policies governing how Indians manage their resource assets. No detail is provided at this stage nor is the necessary link to existing delivery systems addressed. The ideas expressed are in some instances interrelated but they can and should be initially judged as independent items. As set out in the initial study proposal, flowing from the social analysis contained in this report should be a more detailed evaluation of the resource potential, the opportunities for Indian growth, and the long-term planning and mechanisms necessary to derive greater and more lasting benefits for the Indian people from oil and gas development.

1. The transfer of the resource revenues from government to Indians must ultimately be achieved. Without this commitment many of the issues relating to positive impact, social and economic, become irrelevant. Recognizing that the federal government owns legal title to the mineral deposits and given the historical evolution of oil and gas regulations, a transition is clearly required. Indians on the whole, also seem aware that they too need the time to become responsible for the ownership and management responsibilities. Unfortun-

ately, without any necessary malice, this transition can simply drag on for years, unless a plan of action is initiated. It is therefore recommended that the government move towards the appointment of an independent trustee to hold and manage the funds from oil and gas activity and that the trustee operating under general guidelines would work with government and Indians to initially manage the cash accumlation and to finally, over a defined time period, to transfer full authority to the Indian Bands. It should not be underestimated that the responsibility for and the control of the revenues represents power and that power would pass from government to the Indian communities. The passing of revenue control to the Indians themselves will be criticized on the basis that it will be squandered and used inefficiently. There is merit to this concern and the trust relationship, and the period of adjustment should take this situation into account. However, it is also tragically clear that Indian people must be allowed the freedom and the scope to learn and accept self-government and economic independence. It is inevitable that there will be mistakes and the risk of politically-inspired use of the funds will exist as it would for any organization. It is equally true that, assuming a responsible attitude towards the terms and conditions of a transfer, the learning experience can translate into the responsi-

bility necessary to prudently manage funds, to provide for future generations, and to gain the satisfaction and personal identification of handling one's own affairs. The conclusions of the Penner report in this area are endorsed and fundamentally address the same problem areas.

2. Management and Training: The first priority when dealing with the hundreds of millions of dollars involved must be good financial management. Indian participation should be developed, but the dollars are too large to risk putting responsibility in the hands of unexperienced people. It should, therefore, be ancillary to the establishment of the trustee that a financial and technical advisory group be set up as being on call to Indian groups.

   Expert help, on a part-time and/or full-time basis would be made available to the Bands, thus promoting greater economic efficiency by the development of resident expertise on Indian resource issues which would, in effect, be portable. At the same time, Indians with managerial potential could be trained to eventually take on a major role in the advisory group.

3. Educational: Subsequent to the technical assessment of the resource base, a detailed forecast of job-skill requirements associated with the potential for development and the associated service facilities needed should be made and education options consistent with this future demand should be initiated.

4. Participation: Although the primary focus as resource owners should be realizing optimum revenue flows, this objective can and should also be realized by a more active direct involvement in the development of the resource base. Indians should be encouraged and should be given the technical and financial means to take an equity as well as a royalty interest in oil and gas exploitation.

5. Advisory: Many of the technical, social and economic problems on which Indians must rely for external advice are common to all Bands. A centralized pool of talent would represent very substantial savings, better availability and quality of advice and the opportunity for training and active involvement. Although a unique institution may ultimately be preferred, the American CERT should be examined as a possible model and perhaps as a contributor to providing Indian communities with a high level of expert advice.

NOTE:

These alternatives evolve as principles from the social analysis. They require considerably more study and development in terms of implementation and of the feasibility of their being acceptable to the Indian communities. They are simply identified in this report in order to provide the genesis of the type of final resource package which might be the delivery system to realize true and beneficial Indian ownership and control of their resource base.

CONCLUSIONS:

The purpose of this report is to present to the federal government an objective view of how oil and gas developments are affecting the Indian community. It is important to the authors to table this intention since the report is not meant to be critical of existing institutions or past practices, but rather it is intended to look forward to what might be done. When the report was first commissioned, it encompassed a broader mandate which included a more detailed evaluation of the nature and consequence of resource development and Indian social and economic lifestyles. Although this report has focussed more restrictively on the social side of developments, it does represent a logical first step in the identification of " a better way".

The above preamble should highlight the limitations of this summary discussion of alternatives. The alternatives are presented as being consistent with the findings of the report but they have not been fully detailed nor have they been properly analyzed for technical merit nor for social and political acceptability.

The study has confirmed several fundamental realities of the Indian involvement in resource development.

1. The general community and most of the leaders are dreadfully uninformed regarding how their resource assets can and should be developed. This unfamiliarity extends from the basic understanding of the Oil and Gas Regulations to the administrative side of handling the revenues.

2. With only a few exceptions, the Indian community is receiving little enduring benefit from development. Technical and managerial learning is not taking place and neither the educational system nor training programs seem adequate to direct Indians properly.

3. Money management of total revenues and of cash available to the Indians is lacking direction. There is no evidence of the development of long-term plans to realize Indian objectives.

4. There is little inter-Band interplay to develop common ground for expertise and for investment.

   Bands without resource income are not in any position to benefit from prior learning experiences of other Indians except indirectly through the Department.

5. Full resource development potential is unlikely to be realized under existing systems since the fiscal and administrative policies are lagging behind a more pro-

gressive stance on provincial lands (i.e. by the Provinces).

In themselves, these conclusions are not surprising, but the degree to which they almost universally apply to Indian Bands is alarming. Certainly, there are examples of successes, but given that oil and gas has been produced on Indian lands for over 30 years, the progress and the visible benefits are of concern. Resources on Reserves are running out and Indians simply do not have the option of waiting for another 30 years. A plan of action is urgently required to address the future and it should be comprehensive:

1. A new set of legislative and administrative practices for oil and gas development on Indian lands should be established, including the following subject areas:

   i) the policies should evolve from a long-term strategy which includes input from Indians.

   ii) the policies should be consistent with the regimes existing in adjacent lands and must recognize the needs of industry.

   iii) the policies should be structured to allow for the ultimate management by Indians.

2. Long-term educational and business outlook should be examined and a concerted effort should be made to

streamline existing programs and institutions to accommodate the needs of the external communities as well as the needs of the Bands.

3. No effort should be spared in conveying to Bands their economic opportunities and their limitations and an objective of passing on the revenue management to the Bands over time should be put in place with an identified road map of how to accomplish the objective.

4. A specific plan for resource development by Indians must be consistent and built upon any broader set of policies for Indian self-government.

These steps are arguably easier to define than to implement. The terms of reference of the study did not allow for the necessary detailed consideration of mechanisms which might be utilized to move towards a better way of integrating Indian communities and resource development. It should be emphasized that proceeding with a more serious identification of viable options should draw upon past experience, both the successes and the failures, and wherever possible, it should build upon existing policies and institutions rather than randomly create new ones.

As a natural progression from this study on social attitudes and impacts, the Department should proceed to identify the

physical resource base on Indian lands and to then set out a plan for social and economic management of Indian resource assets. It would seem appropriate to actually use this process to become the initial implementation of what are likely to be some of the ultimate mechanisms for achieving the objective of maximizing long-term Indian benefits from oil and gas development. This should include a selective involvement of Indian members from several diverse communities who could assist in structuring new policies by dealing with the Bands, industry and government, and who could well form a base of tested and trained managers for the future. In summary, at least three more phases are required to move forward as outlined in this report:

1. A technical resource assessment of Indian lands;

2. Developing viable alternatives and a long-term strategy; and

3. Implementation.

The Indian people would like the reaction of the Minister to the observations and recommendations which have been made in this report. The report is an honest and sincere effort to put together a consensus of Indian views on the impact of oil and gas development on the Reserves. Indians are hoping now to receive the Minister's views.

APPENDIX I

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Social and Economic Impact	1
Community Awareness	3
Royalties	5
Government Relations	6
Corporate Relations	8
Indian-owned Institutions	10
Conclusion	12
Attachment 1 - Questionnaire	
Attachment 11 - Survey Summary	
Attachment 111 - Survey Analysis	

Introduction

Perception of oil and gas activity by the Indian people is an important and necessary step toward a rational and comprehensive strategy to manage resource development. In order to ascertain such perceptions questionnaires were distributed which involved both oil and gas producing Indian reserves and non-producing oil and gas Indian reserves. Within this sample, interviews representing 43 people, were held with Chiefs/Band councillors and administrators in the fields of social and education services, economic and business development and finance, as well as Band members at large. This study examined perceptions of the Indian people in six subject areas which included: A) social and economic impact; B) community awareness and involvement; C) royalties; D) government relations; E) corporate relations and F) Indian-owned institutions. The questions within each subject area are provided in Appendix 1 - Questionnaire. The data results are provided in Appendix 11 - Survey Summary and in Appendix 111 - Survey Analysis.

A. Social and Economic Impact

Nine items as indicated in Appendix 1 were designed to obtain perceptions on the effects oil and gas development has on Indian lands. The following are highlighted from Appendix 111 - Survey Analysis:

Item A1: positive impact of oil and gas development

- 40% perceived a positive impact which they attributed to economic development (ie. improved roads, housing and administration);
- 15% indicated better living conditions

(ie. greater distribution of wealth) while

- 10% maintained a better awareness of business practices were developed from negotiations in oil and gas development.

Item A2: negative impacts of oil and gas development

- 35% perceived that their cultural heritage was threatened; social unrest, high unemployment were most often cited.
- 25% indicated economic factors as negative - this was within the context that unfounded hopes were realized based on a short-term fix to a long-term problem;
- 10% noted environmental damage at the drilling site as the negative aspect of oil and gas activity.

Item A3: benefits from oil and gas development

- 55% indicated economic benefits were derived from oil and gas activity however of this percentage 45% perceived these benefits to be of a short-term situation.

Item A4: on the question of participation in oil and gas development the response was almost equally split as

- 40% indicated no participation while 35% indicated they did participate.

Item A5, A6, A7:

- 60% indicated that no training was provided; 50% desired a combination of technical, professional and business management training in order to adequately prepare Indian people in oil and gas development projects; 35% wanted Band input into the training program with funding to come from either IAND, Indian Minerals, the companies or a combination of any of these sources.

Item A8: 35% of the respondents indicated no environmental impact.

Item A9: 30% perceived a negative impact to their cultural heritage due to mis-management of funds (greed/extravagance were noted) this has led to community breakdown on some reserves.

- 10% perceived positive impacts to oil and gas development better roads, housing, water and sewage as well as a general improvement to their standard of living.
- 10% perceived both negative and positive benefits from oil and gas development. These respondents indicated the positive and negative aspects already noted; however, they also stressed a greater need for education especially in regards to management of money since the negative aspects of oil and gas development is due primarily to the poor use of revenues.

B. Community Awareness and Involvement

Eight items were given to provide some indication of the Band membership and officials' awareness of issues that involved oil and gas development on their reserves. The following results are extrapolated from the Survey Analysis given in Appendix III.

Item B1, B2: with respect to available information to the membership at large 35%indicated no information service was provided while 25% noted some information but very little was offered and 20% indicated information service was provided by way of Council meetings and minutes. However, this 20% were likely dissatisfied with the present information

service since 80% indicated a need for more sounces of information be it local radio and media or through government sources such as IAND or Indian Minerals.

Item B3: a high percentage of the general population are unaware (65%) of theoil and gas activity on the reserve. Of those that indicated involvement 5% were involved by sale of oil and gas leases and 10% were involved through Council or Government body such as the Land Department.

Item B4: the Band membership at large (55%) are generally not involved in the planning or budgetting process. Only 15% indicated membership involvement by virtue of committees, council or public meetings.

Item B5: 35% indicated that the membership were not aware of their depleting natural resources which is a direct reflection upon the lack of information that filters down to the general population. 30% did maintain they were aware of their depleting resource base.

Item B6, B7: at present very little planning is being implemented to off-set revenues accrued to oil and gas development. 45% indicated no planning while 15% indicated it was being considered and 10% maintained that it was in the initial stages. Thus, at most only 25% are at present in a preliminary planning stage. The lack of progress in planning is reflected in part to the large percentage that requested assistance (55%) to implement a plan and economic strategy that would help alleviate future dwindling revenues accrued from oil and gas.

Item B8: the lack of awareness on the natural resource depletion issue was reflected in the high percentage (60%) who indicated no education or training was in place. Thus, there is an urgent need to formulate some form of training and education program into an economic development strategy.

C. Royalties

The questionnaire was quite comprehensive in this section which may account for the high no response rate and poor answers noted on some items. Overall the Band membership were not well informed or unaware of royalty payment collection and distribution procedures The following comments are derived from the Survey Analysis - Appendix 111.

Item C1: most respondents (35%) indicated they were satisfied with the share of revenues from oil and gas development.

Item C2, C3: There is a fairly high percent (55) that do not know how royalities are paid or who collects them; 30% did indicate they were aware of how royalties were paid while 55% noted that they did not know how much was collected.

Item C4: 35% did not know how money was recycled back to the Bands while 30% provided an affirmative response.

Item C5: a total of 65% indicated that distributions for minors should be held in a trust fund; of this percentage 20% noted that Band or Parent be the trustee. 15% did not approve of distributions indicating they were needed for development (ie. roads, housing etc.) and administration.

Item C6, C7: a majority of the respondents were not satisfied with the present system of allocation of payments, 45% indicated they were not satisfied and most (60%) indicated that the Band should have more control; 15% believed that both Federal and Band controls were necessary due to the fact that some weaker Tribes required some form of protection which the Federal component presently provided.

Item C8: 30% indicated that funds were used for housing, roads and administration. There was a high no response rate with respect to planning and budgetting (85%) which can be attributed in part, to the lack of such process confirmed in Item B6. With respect to long-term goals, 15% mentioned self-government and self-sufficiency through economic development strategies.

Item C9, C10: most were not in favour of royalty distribution (65%) and indicated that such funds should go into the development of sound infrastructure based upon investments into the renewable resource sector. Those who were not in favour of royalty distribution noted that this type of allocation of funds was not used in the best interests of the people as investments are not placed into long-term economic projects.

Item C11: 65% indicated no sharing between oil-rich and poor bands.

Item C12, C13: 70% were in favour of using their own resource revenues to invest into infrastructure; 20% indicated investments should go to both on and off-reserve while 30% did not specify.

D. Government Relations

This section primarily investigated the Bands' awareness of

agencies such as Indian Minerals to help Indians develop their oil and gas resources.

Item D1, D2: The survey analysis indicated that as many as fifty percent had not dealt with or were unaware of the services provided by Indian Minerals. Fifty percent noted they did work with Indian Minerals and of this sample eighty percent indicated they were helpful by providing expertise in resource development. At the same time, thirty percent perceived Indian Minerals as not helpful; seventy percent within this sample were not aware of Indian Minerals' services. Thus the negative perception of this faction cannot be based on the services(or lack of) provided by the Indian Minerals office.

Item D3: This survey indicated that thirty percent would prefer Indian Minerals to do a survey of resource potential on the reserves. This was closely followed by twenty-five percent who indicated that Indian Minerals should be providing more information training and workshops for the Native people. A small fraction (five percent) would prefer Indian Minerals to moniter revenue distribution in order that funds were allocated fairly; five percent believed they should do more in actual development of oil and gas while five percent indicated that the services of Indian Minerals were not required.

Item D4: Of the respondents that indicated that they had dealt with Indian Minerals, fifty percent had a positive perception of the organization. The other fifty percent noted a feeling of mis-trust or perceived Indian Minerals to side or be influenced to the benefit of the oil companies' interests.

Item D5: On the subject of whether or not the Minister or Federal Government should retain trust responsibility only fifteen percent responded in favour. Thirty-five percent would prefer trust responsibility transferred to Band control; thirty-five percent indicated that both Federal and Band responsibility was necessary at this time in order to protect the rights of the weaker Tribes who felt threatened if responsibility was immediately transferred the Band.

E. Corporate Relations

This section of the survey indicated that the Indians perceived the oil companies as not being entirely honest when it concerns energy resources on their lands. There is also a strong feeling that the oil companies could be a better employer by providing greater assistance in terms of increased hiring and or on-the-job training for Native people.

Item E1, E2: Twenty-five percent perceived the oil companies as not fair in resource negotiations while thirty percent maintained that oil companies were fair with the Band. However, fifty-five percent gave a negative response when the survey inquired as to whether all information was provided in regards to the Bands' resources. It would seem therefore that although Bands do not feel they are getting all information they do not necessarily perceive this as a linkage to 'fairness' in resource negotiations. Ten percent surveyed indicated that either most of the information and/or some of the companies did provide reliable data to the Bands. The survey analysis also indicated that twenty-five percent were unaware as to whether or not companies dealt

fairly with the Band. However, this group also perceived companies as not providing sufficient information of their resources. This indicates that there is a need for more emphasis on public relations work between the respective companies and the Bands.

Item D3, D4: A very high response rate of eighty-five percent indicated affirmative when asked if more hiring should be in place during and after development. At the same time forty-five percent noted a need for greater information (ie. workshops, education and training) if natives are to participate in a meaningful work program with the oil companies. Ten percent noted a liasion officer would be beneficial which would help for a much needed P.R. program identified in Item D1, D2.

Item D5, D6: The sixty percent no response to the question on communication with oil companies reflects the lack of awareness by the Native community on oil and gas activity and indicated the need for a greater rapport and direct involvement between Band and company. A substantial thirty-five percent indicated professional consultants as intermediary between Band and company. A possible negative aspect of such a role is that it tends to perpetuate the problem identified, that being, the lack of direct involvement and communication with the oil companies. The survey also indicated twenty-five percent did not use professional consultants; of this total five percent indicated they had their own Economic Development Officer while ten percent advocated too high an expense to make use of this type of service.

F. Indian-owned Institutions

The questions in this section of the survey were designed to obtain how the Bands perceived their roles in resource development. The items within this portion of the questionnaire also attempted to inquire on what ways Indians would like to get involved in energy resources development and to identify their perception on the type of framework required to implement an effective organization so that maximum participation and full potential of the resources can be utilized.

Item F1: Seventy-five percent indicated that they would like to have direct involvement; of this total five percent indicated involvement through education and training, five percent by joint consultation between Band and company and five percent requested aid from IAND; fifty-five percent provided no indication as to how they might get involved.

Item F2: With respect to the establishment of an Indian oil or mining company thirty-five percent noted they would be interested hoverer only ten percent of this total indicated they would invest money. Ten percent indicated such an arrangement as a possibility. The resultswould seem to indicate that there was a very limited awareness on what is involved in an oil company venture as only five percent indicated an awareness in this type of business investment. Only five percent indicated they would fore-go a reduction income for this type of business venture.

Item F3: The greatest proportion of those sampled indicated they would agree to a joint ownership with non-Indian groups (thirty

percent) with ten percent indicating a possibility of such an arrangement. Twenty-five percent gave a negative response to this suggestion.

Item F4: Fifty-five percent noted a need for seed money while ten percent indicated they did not require this funding.

Item F5: With respect to obtaining financing for a resource company venture the greatest percent sampledcindicated no preference to either Band funding or non-Indian lending institutions.

Item F6: The prevalent attitude shown in the survey with respect to the development of resources on Band lands fifty percent indicated preference for the Band-owned company.

Item F7, F8: Fifty percent indicated they were aware of CERT; of this percentage one-half would support CERT, thirty percent would support only if some chages were made and twenty percent indicated no support for CERT.

Item F9: Almostseventy percent were in favour of a centralized pool of capital and expertise.

Item F10, F11: The survey analysis seemed to indicate that on the whole the problem of 'have not' Bands effectively joining 'have' Bands would require a number of compromises that would require some thoughtful new ideas and concepts. As to where would 'have not' Bands obtain risk capital the general knowledge on this subject was unknown, however some (fifteen percent) still indicate IAND as a primary source for aid.

Conclusion

Overall the perception of the Native community on oil and gas development is that while there have been some economic benefits they are realized as short-term. By and large the decision-makers do recognize that oil and gas is a depleting resource and any potential resources that remain must be exploited in a much more planned and efficient manner if long-term benefits are to be realized for the Native communities. While both positive and negative benefits are perceived from oil and gas development by the Indian community there is growing apprehension that these resources will soon be exhausted before the full potential of them can be utilized and built into a long-term economic base.

The results of this survey indicated that there needs to be much more emphasis placed upon information access down to the general populous. This information linkage is also very weak with respect to the Native community and the 'outside' business community. Those Bands that have dealt with oil companies and other 'outside' business interests stressed that if the Native communities are going to benefit from their resources they must find some means to interact and put into place a concrete economic strategy that thinks them into the 'outside' business world.

With respect to royalty payments the survey indicated that there was a real lack of understanding of money matters and that this area is a fundamental problem that must be addressed in an education and training program within the overall resource development strategy.

Native perceptions of government services (ie.Indian Minerals)

indicate a need for more communication and understanding of the services and role of such agencies. There is also a real need to have some linkage (ie. Liasion Officer) between the Native community, outside agencies and the oil companies. This must be tied into an adequate training and education program so that Native involvement will be assured. This concept would go a long way to meeting the problems identified with the corporate business, that being, the feeling of distrust by the Indian community of oil companies.

The survey results seemed to indicate with some reservations, a preference toward an Indian-owned resource company, however seed money would have to be provided to stimulate this type of venture. To be effective such a company might best be integrated into an education and/or on-the-job training program which could be associated directly with a Native Natural Resources Education Institute. This type of institution could then be a primary linkage to educate and communicate the 'outside' business world with the Native communities. Such an institution could also act to identify specific resource problems for the different communities inovlved and integrate them into various program streams within the institution.

A T T A C H M E N T 1

QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BANDS

A. SOCIAL & ECONOMIC IMPACT:

1. What has been the positive impact of oil and gas development?

2. What has been the negative impact of oil and gas development?

3. What are the benefits? Are they lasting? And if so, how? If not, why not?

4. Is the Band participating, and if so, how? If you are not participating, in what way would you want to participate - e.g. jobs, contracts, training, equity.

5. Is there training for your people?

6. What kind of training is necessary?

7. Who should provide training? - Band Council, Company, DIAND, Indian Minerals?

8. What is the environmental impact?

9. What is the cultural impact?

B. COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND INVOLVEMENT:

1. What does the Band Council do to inform members?

2. Should there be more information available and by or from which source?

3. Is the Band membership aware of the development activity on the reserve and how are they involved?

4. Is the Band membership involved in the planning and budgetting process? If not, why not? And if they are, what contributions are they making?

5. Are the membership aware that the time will come when their natural resources are depleted and there will be no further monthly royality payments?

6. What long-term plans are in place in preparation for total oil and gas or resource depletion? If no long-term plans are now in place, is your Band considering the establishment of such plans?

7. Does the Band require assistance in deciding on the setting of such plans, and if assistance is required, from what source would the Band prefer to receive it?

8. In terms of education or awareness of the Band's resource base, what is being done to make it a part of the Band's education system?

C. ROYALTIES: (Collection and Uses)

1. Do you think you are getting a fair share or does the oil company get too much?

2. Do you know how royalties are paid and who collects them?

3. Do you know how much is collected?

4. Do you know how the money is recycled back to the Bands for their use?

5. How do you think distributions should be handled for minors? How do you handle shares for underaged children?

6. Are the Bands satisfied with the method or would they like to have the authority themselves, and how would they manage it?

7. Should the Minister or government continue to have control over the funds?

8. How are the funds used? Is there a planning and budgetting process? What is the linkage between receiving royalties and spending them? What are the long-term goals?

9. Are you in favor of royalty distribution, and if so, why? And if not, why not?

Federal vs Provincial Royalty Rates

	Royalties	
	Federal Indian Reserves *	Provincial Lands
Conventional or old oil	73%	50%
New oil	56%	35%

*Band Council if it so desires, can by BCR, reduce the royalty. Approval is given at the Calgary Indian Minerals office.

10. What do you think would be the best use of the funds?

11. Should the oil-rich Bands share with the poor Bands? And if so, how?

12. Should funds be put into non-renewable resource investments on-reserve or off-reserve?

13. Should Bands invest their own resource revenues for on-reserve infrastructure?

D. GOVERNMENT RELATIONS:

1. Do you work with the Indian Minerals office in Calgary?

2. Do you think they are helpful, and if so, in what way?

Can you get along without them?

3. What should they be doing for Indian Bands relative to oil and gas or resource development on Indian lands?

4. Do you think they (Indian Minerals) represent the Band's interest in your negotiations with the oil companies?

5. Should the Minister or the federal government continue to have the trust responsibility for natural resources on Indian lands? If so, why? And if not, why not?

E. CORPORATE RELATIONS:

1. Do you think the oil companies are fair in their dealings with the Band?
2. Do you think they provide all the information that you should know regarding your resources?
3. Should they be hiring more Band members during and after the development of the resources?
4. What should they be doing in order to have meaningful participation by the Band and its members?
5. Do you find it difficult to communicate with the oil companies?
6. Do you use professional consultants in your dealings with the companies or do you do it yourselves?

F. INDIAN-OWNED INSTITUTIONS:

1. Should Bands get involved directly in the development of their resources? And if so, how?
2. Would your Band be prepared to join other resource Bands in the establishment of an Indian oil company or mining company? If so, in what form, and would they invest money? Do you understand

what is involved in an oil company? Would you be willing to do this even if it meant lesser income for your Band than if they went on their own?

3. Would your Band be prepared to join other non-Indian groups to form a partially Indian-owned oil or mining company?

4. Could or would your Band require or desire seed money to set up such a company or would you use Band funds?

5. Would your Band attempt to get money from other Bands or non-Indian lending institutions?

6. Should a Band-owned company or a major company be given preference in developing Band lands or Band-owned lands?

7. Are you aware of CERT? (The Council of Energy Resource Tribes in the United States)

8. Would you support a CERT in Canada?

9. Are you in favour and would you support a centralized pool of capital and expertise for Indian initiatives?

10. How would "have-not" Bands effectively join with the "have" Bands to develop resources and still maintain a reasonable

control and equity?

11. Where would a "have-not" Band get risk capital?

ATTACHMENT 11

SURVEY SUMMARY

A. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

Questionnaire Group #	Item A1	Item A2	Item A3	Item A4	Item A5
1	financial and employment	environmental (ecosystem imbalance)	indicated in A1	jobs contracts training equity	no
2	temporary boost to economy	cultural divides community	economic short-term	not aware of Band participation	not aware of any
3	no response	no response	no response	Band participation	training in planning stages
4	helps in Tribal administration	revenues comparatively small to other reserves; no real potential	revenues go to Tribal administration; short-term	Band not participating; company supply jobs or training	no training
5	little positive impact due to revenues remaining constant	lack funds to assess geophysical survey	housing	Band not participating but would like to however lack funds	no but would like to
6	housing, roads, administration	not enough to meet needs (economic)	benefits lasting as indicated in A1; short-term	contract with one company which would oversee activity of incoming companies	no

APPEI LL SURVEY MMARY

A. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

Questionnaire Group #	Item A6	Item A7	Item A8	Item A9
1	no response	company DIAND	relocation of families; pollution	man-land relationship altered in a negative and detrimental way
2	professional and technical	DIAND	none on Blood reserve - aware of problems in Ft. McMurray area	attitudinal problem (greed) leads to community breakdown
3	technical	no response	no response	no response
4	no response	DIAND, Indian Minerals Companies in harmony with Band	no activity thus no impact	no work, low moral people on welfare
5	technical	shared costs between IAND, Indian Minerals & companies & Band	none	none - people on welfare (negative impact)
6	gas, oil minerals coal and gravel	IAND in conjunction with Band	improved housing (no negative response indicated)	pride enhanced; revenues help people

APPENDIX 11

SURVEY SUMMARY

A. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

Questionnaire # Group	Item A1	Item A2	Item A3	Item A4	Item A5
7	housing roads administration	not enough to meet needs	yes - see Item A1; short-term	lack sufficient revenue for jobs, contracts, training	no training
8	none	people become dependant upon social assistance	none	like to participate jobs, contracts, training, equity	no
9	housing administration	little revenue to be of any help	does not filter down; sporatic benefits see Item A1	Band participation	no training
10	extravagance	no returns no benefits	none	jobs	no
11	revenue development	community breakdown	economic benefits not lasting; lack of leader-ship	participation through lease negotiation	no
12	economic development; housing roads	economic base tied to oil and gas lack incentive to diversify	economic benefits short-term	Band participation	in planning stage

APPEN 11 SURVEY MMARY

A. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

Question-naire Group #	Item A6	Item A7	Item A8	Item A9
7	education	IAND, Indian Minerals with Band	little environmental impact	helps housing, jobs, roads, administration
8	all types-	company IAND	not aware	none
9	training based on oil and gas production	company	none	none
10	required	those that benefit from oil and gas	very little	none
11	technical and management	company IAND Indian Minerals	none	economic dependency
12	no response	IAND provide seed money and expertise	no response	housing, roads (positive aspects) social unrest high suicide rate (negative aspects)

APPE X 11 SURVEY MMARY

A. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

Questionnaire #	Group	Item A1	Item A2	Item A3	Item A4	Item A5
13		control of own resource; good business management practice	mis-management of money due to extravagance	business administration awareness; short-term	training to manage money	No - attempt made with Syncrude however deal came to late
14		no response	no response	no response	yes; Band meetings with final approval from Tribal Council	no response
15		none	drilling sites left in an unnatural state; (environmental)	no benefits due to unsucessful drilling	Band Council but not the membership; be informed of any drilling	not aware of any as yet
16		none	IAND taken jurisdiction which results in little Indian input	very few lease payments; not lasting	no - handled by Indian Minerals through IAND	no
17		none	nil	no response	nil	no
18		oil-none gas-heating	costs too much	depletion of non-renewable resources; short-term	no not enough interest	very limited if any

APPEI : 11

SURVEY UMMARY

A. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

uestion-naire # Group	Item A6	Item A7	Item A8	Item A9
13	Bands should take a 'hands on' approach to money management	IAND encourage province-wide community training similar to a SAIT etc.	no response	no response
14	no response	distrust toward Indian Minerals	no response	no response
15	don't know	company in contract with Band	drilling site no longer of any use (land degradation)	don't know
16	don't know	IAND	economic development	no cultural impact
17	no response	no response	no response	no response
18	education and training on job	Indian Minerals IAND, company provide burseries for education	pollution	development tends not to preserve traditional way of life

A. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

Questionnaire # Group	Item A1	Item A2	Item A3	Item A4	Item A5
19	per capita payments	none	improved income; no	don't know jobs, equity	not sure maybe Nova
20	better homes, roads water&sewage; greater economic development incentive	people beome dependent on per capita payments - lost initiative to work	greater economic development; benefits lasting if infrastructure is well developed	left to Chief and Council; desire greater input from within the Tribe	not nearly enough

APPEN 11 SURVEY MMARY

A. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

Questionnaire #	Group	Item A6	Item A7	Item A8	Item A9
19		drilling	IAND	don't know	don't know
20		education toward a better awareness of declining resources and how to best choose future alternatives	funding from IAND & companies; course development by an educational institution with some Indian control	not too negative	positive-enhanced pride and respect of being Indian; negative-some have lost their pride and respect as Indians

APPEN. IX 11

SURVEY SUMMARY

B. COMMUNITY AWARENESS

Questionnaire Group #	Item B1	Item B2	Item B3	Item B4
1	nothing	Band and company prepare P.R. package to inform Band membership	no	no planning or budgetting due to apathy, lack of information, unaware of problems
2	not aware of any - nothing	yes-from Council through Indian new media or Tribal newsletters	no-there is no communication between community factions	no-Council involvement limited by IAND paternalistic policies
3	no response	no response	no major development therefore no involvement	no response
4	yes-informed by minutes of Council	yes-media radio newspaper	yes-through oil & gas sale leases	only through committe portfolio holders councillors and select few who sit on council
5	yes-by minutes of Council	yes-Indian Minerals & IAND give monthly statements	no-Indian Minerals handles development activity	not involved in planning or budgetting of oil&gas revenue
6	yes- informed by Band Council minutes and personal contact	yes-local media local radio	yes	yes-oil&gas committee public can sitcon meetings or become members of committee
7	no-minutes not given to members	yes-radio newspaper	yes-only Council and Land Dept. involved	those on committees boards, council and some in administration

APPENDIX 11

SURVEY SUMMARY

B. COMMUNITY AWARENESS

Questionnaire # Group	Item B5	Item B6	Item B7	Item B8
1	probably not	no response	no response	notaware of any
2	no monthly royalties are received	do not know	do not know	nothing is being done
3	yes-believe everyone is aware natural resources will be depleted and royalties no longer received	no response	no response	no response
4	yes	none-market for trucking is being considered	plan developed but not implemented due to lack of funds	production too small to plan- anything
5	no-Council is aware welfare population apathetic to situation	no plans- oil&gas resources unknown	not sure as yet if assistance is required	encourage young to go to university for futute coal development
6	yes	no plans for oil&gas; coal development should be planned	assistance from companies	presently under Indian Minerals - I.M. take leadership role in education of resources
7	yes	none-revenues too small in relation to population Size	Indian Minerals	no education process in place

APPE. X 11 SURVEY MMARY

B. COMMUNITY AWARENESS

Questionnaire Group #	Item B1	Item B2	Item B3	Item B4
8	occassionally public meetings posters	yes-all sources media radio	not aware	no
9	yes-minutes from Council meetings	yes-through Natural Resource Dept.	no involvement due to no major development	Band membership not involved; IAND providing this service
10	no response	no response	no	no
11	very poor P.R.	yes-more effective	no response	no-done by program directors/committees/ council
12	no	yes-training and communicators being put into place	notpresently- "in the works"	no-information distribution process not in place
13	no response	no response	no response	no response
14	no response	no response	no response	no response

ANNEX . 11

SURVEY MARY

C. COMMUNITY AWARENESS

Questionnaire Group	Item B5	Item B6	Item B7	Item B8
8	no	do not know; no plans being established	any organization with expertise	no education process planned
9	membership not aware	no	Band	plans are in place
10	do not know	no response	government	none
11	no	directors prepare long-term plans but not endorsed by Council	no response	nothing
12	no response	no long-term plans in place;some ad hoc investment has been made	mineral Band meetings be held with an official from IAND present	nothing
13	members not aware	no response	Band	not in place as yet;would liketo see educational institution set up
14	no response	Band is gradually taking over management of resources;presently negotiating old leases	no response	no response

APPE. X 11 SURVEY MMARY

1. COMMUNITY AWARENESS

Questionnaire // Group	Item B1	Item B2	Item B3	Item B4
15	nothing	yes-membership should be informed by Council	no	no
16	Council hold public meetings once a month	more information made available through a Community Development Officer	limited awareness-not involved	no response
17	very little	yes-directly from Council	no	no
18	nothing	Band Council and Federal Gov't	no-little interest	no
19	nothing	yes-Band Council	no-not involved	unsure
20	some meetings are held	yes-Band funding from IAND and companies	not really	not really seems easier for Council to work 'behind closed doorrs

APPEN 11 SURVEY MARY

B. COMMUNITY AWARENESS

Question-aire Group	Item B5	Item B6	Item B7	Item B8
15	hope so (aware)	none-only land and water are in planning stages	yes-consultant firms familiar with Indian Reserves	nothing
16	no payments received from oil&gas	no plans for oil&gas development of water resource planning	yes-IAND to cover costs of plans and assistance	workshops held on resource development
17	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	none
18	no	no	consultants, Indian Minerals;require different viewpoints sociologists etc.	none-Indian Minerals hold workshops on reserve
19	yes	do not know	yes-IAND	nothing
20	vague awareness but lack real understanding of the potential threat	no long-term plans; in the works	yes-community with IAND working behind the scences	nothing
21				

C. ROYALTIES

Questionnaire #	Group	Item C1	Item C2	Item C3	Item C4	Item C5	Item C6
1		no response	no	no	no	yes-a % determined by Band membership to be placed into a trust	no response
2		do not know	no	no	is included into into capital budget as income	no response	yes-Bands must have authority to administer to their individual circumstances
3		satisfied	yes	yes	yes	put into a trust	retain present system - IAND Indian Minerals as advisors
4		fair share	yes-Indian Minerals	yes-$1,250,000 yearly	yes-housing roads administration	trust fund	special fund administered by the Band
5		yes-fair share and more	yes-IAND Indian Minerals	yes-monthly statements	yes-housing roads administration	no-required for housing, Band expenses etc.	no-Band require more authority to handle funds
6		yes	yes-Indian Minerals	yes-$1.3M	yes-revenue account housing, admin.	no-used for housing & administration	yes- but require greater maturity and more education

APPENDIX 11 SURVEY SUMMARY

ROYALTIES

Questionnaire # Group	Item C7	Item C8	Item C9	Item C10	Item C11	Item C12	Item C13
1	no	no response	royalties should be invested	funds be invested	oil rich provide loans to poor Bands	no response	no response
2	absolutely not	no response	no-royalties should be used for community development	economic & community development	yes-through equalization payments	both on and off reserve depending upon the size of land base	yes
3	requires a change in the Indian Act	i)whereever Band feels spending is necessary ii) - iii) - iv) -	depends upon amt. of royalties received and pop. size	economic development	no	both	some
4	in the near future	i)yes ii)plan yearly budget iii) - iv)self-sufficient	not in favor of distribution	housing administration roads	no-too few rich too many poor	none available for investment	funds spent on administration housing, roads
5	no-definitely not	i)housing ii)plan a yearly budget iii) - iv) -	no-too much waste, money best spent for housing & administration	housing	no-hypothetical question	no-revenues insufficient	no response
6	yes	i)see C4 ii) - iii) - iv) self-supporting	no-different programs needed to put nat. resources into production	social programs to alleviate welfare situation	no- it's their property	no-present revenues too small	presently on-going

APPEND 11 SURVEY MMARY

C. ROYALTIES

Questionnaire #	Group Item C1	Item C2	Item C3	Item C4	Item C5	Item C6
7	yes - fair	yes-Land Dept. Agric. Section Indian Minerals	no-not enough communication	yes	no	cycled through Band
8	oil companies receive too much	no	no	no	held in trust	Band authorize and manage through an independant organization
9	fair share	IAND receive royalties on behalf of Band from the oil company	receive monthly report from IAND & Indian Minerals	Band account in Ottawa turned over for subsequent use	trust	satisfied at the present
10	do not know	no	no	no	no-parent give shares to them	trust funds
11	do not know	no	$3 million	no	trust	no response
12	okay	no response	no response	no response	no response	no response

C. ROYALTIES

Questionnaire #	Group Item C7	Item C8	Item C9	Item C10	Item C11	Item C12	Item C13
7	presently Gov't. due to the poor education of membership	i) housing roads administration ii) yearly plan & budget iii) - iv) -	not in favor required for projects	housing roads administration	no-belongs to particular Band	yes-however require more funds	no-gov't should provide housing, roads administration
8	no	i)by Band ii) some planning & budget iii) - iv) unaware of long-term plans	yes-equal distribution	economic development housing & roads	no	yes	yes
9	Band control	i) by Band ii) - iii) - iv) no long-term plan	too little revenue for distribution	presently used for adminitration and housing	yes-provide some assistance	investment should be undertaken	yes
10	okay for the time being	i) - ii) - iii) - iv) long-term plans unknown	favor royalty distribution if used for education	education	no-unreasonable	depends on how it is done	depends on how it is done
11	no	i) do not know ii) - iii) - iv) IAND to encourage training/education program	no-royalties for economic development	no response	to a certain extent	both	yes-to a certain extent IAND responsible for this
12	no responee	no response	no response	no response	no response	no;but Peace Hills Trust Co. does help by lending	yes-funds be put into both 'on' & 'off' reserve

APPEND. 11 SURVEY SUMMARY

C. ROYALTIES

Questionnaire # Group	Item C1	Item C2	Item C3	Item C4	Item C5	Item C6
13	no response	no response	no response	average person on the reserve believes Council gets the money and distributes it	no response	no-guideline to be set up to ensure 50% of the money goes into a trust fun for 15-yr.period money borrowed off the interest
14	not aware of provincial rates between Fed. old and new oil; unaware of re-duction by BCR	no response	no response	no response	present situation is okay whereby money is held in trust in Ottawa	Band control but require controls to safeguard revenue dis-tribution
15	no royalties are received	no	no	no	trust account; none	do not know
16	no royalties are received	no-not aware of royalty payments	no	no	should be provided but under protection (ie.Trust)	Band control
17	N/A	no	no	no	N/A	do not know
18	no	no	no	no	trust fund in bank separate from Band fund adults as trustees	no response

APPEND 11

SURVEY JMMARY

C. ROYALTIES

Questionnaire #	Group	Item C7	Item C8	Item C9	Item C10	Item C11	Item C12	Item C13
15		no	i) - ii) - iii) - iv) no long-term plans	no-must educate Band membership on money management first	investments approved by referendum	no	on-reserve	yes
16		Gov't control no longer of benefit to Indian people	i) funds ½ distributed ½ invested ii) no plan or budget iii) ownership iv) econ. devel.	no-too small to benefit at individual level; let royalties accrue interest for investment	invest in Band; economic development	no-province should share with Bands due to section 109	no	yes
13		require combination of both Minister and Indian control to safeguard weaker Tribes	no response	no response	no response	no response	no response	no response
14		no response	no response	no response	no response	not directly-oil rich Bands feel they share by not getting as much funding from IAND for roads etc.	Tribal council very cautious about spending off-reserve	on-reserve
17		no	i) - ii) - iii) - iv) none	no; waste	investments	no	no	yes
18		some control	i) do not know ii) none iii) do not know iv) do not know	10%-15% for distribution; greater % for economic development	projects to create employment	undecided	to be decided by individual Band	yes

C. ROYALTIES

Questionnaire #	Group	Item C1	Item C2	Item C3	Item C4	Item C5	Item C6
19		do not know	no	no	no	trust account; descretion of parents	decide by referendum
20		fair share	not really	not really	not exactly	left under Minister for future use; parents	varies with parents; many spend it due to high unemployment

APPENDIX II — SURVEY SUMMARY

C. ROYALTIES

Questionnaire #	Group	Item C7	Item C8	Item C9	Item C10	Item C11	Item C12	Item C13
19		Band control	i)do not know ii)do not know iii) up to individual iv)up to individual	yes; short-term better life-style	distribute half of the funds	no	no	yes
20		greater control to Indians with with a structure to moniter accountability	i)per capita distributions bursaries & economic development ii) - iii)- iv) -	not really but difficult to change politically	investment on and off reserve	this won't work	both	yes - but slanted to renewable resource development ~~investments~~

SURVEY MARY

D. GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

Questionnaire Group #	Item D1	Item D2	Item D3	Item D4	Item D5
1	not aware of Indian Minerals	no response	no response	no response	no response
2	probably	did not believe so	no-do not require Indian Minerals want Band control	no	no- Indian control required
3	yes	very much; provide training & advice	no response	yes	weaker Tribes require Minister protection; other Tribes require own control
4	yes	yes-expertise provided	survey to determine oil & gas resources	yes	yes
5	yes	yes-expertise	survey to determine potential resources oil & gas, coal, gravel	yes	no-Band needs training to take over responsibility

APPENDI. 11 SURVEY S ARY

D. GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

Question-naire Group #	Item D1	Item D2	Item D3	Item D4	Item D5
6	yes	yes-expertise	survey potential oil&gas resource	only to a certain extent;do not believe all the facts are known to membership	yes
7	yes	yes-expertise	survey to determine resource potential	yes	no
8	no	no	make sure revenues reach membership	no	no-too much spent on bureacrac y
9	yes	helpful but can get along without them	help to develop oil&gas and other resources	yes	transfer to Band control
10	no	no	not sure	do not know	for time being but require chang e

APPENDIX 11 SURVEY SUMMARY

D. GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

Questionnaire Group #	Item D1	Item D2	Item D3	Item D4	Item D5
11	yes	yes	training program	do not know	no-better to hire resource people
12	feeling of mis-trust	have own expertise	no response	negative (mis-trust)	shared reponsibility between individual Bands and Minister
13	no response	no response	no response	no response	no-Indians lost faith in gov't
14	yes some dealings	no -mis-trust	no response	no-do not provide adequate information to Bands	no respnse
15	no	do not know	providing resource information	hope so	both-Minister & Band

APPEN 11 SURVEY S ARY

D. GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

Questionnaire Group #	Item D1	Item D2	Item D3	Item D4	Item D5
16	no	do not know; as far as can be determined	communication & interpretation of resources on Indian lands	not answered adequately	shared responsibility
17	no	no; yes	not sure	no	no
18	no	no; -	get involved at Band level ie. workshops	no	shared responsibility
19	no	do not know; do not know	provide information	do not know	do not know
20	yes	yes; yes	providemore information	no-suspect they side with companies	shared responsibility

SURVEY . .MARY

E. CORPORATE RELATIONS

Questionnaire Group #	Item E1	Item E2	Item E3	Item E4	Item E5	Item E6
1	no response	no response	definitely	information workshops newsletters	no response	no response
2	no	no	yes	Band should have control over resource development	yes	yes
3	yes	most ofthe time	yes if development is large enough	no response	- (no response)	some professional services are used
4	yes	no	yes	mis-interpreted question (no response)	yes (receive info through IAND)	no-service provided by IAND
5	yes	no	yes-Band member to co-ordinate resource issues	hire Band member as co-ordinator	yes-too technical & too many companies to deal with	yes-Indian Mineral consultants

APPENDI 11 SURVEY SUM .Y

E. CORPORATE RELATIONS

uestionnaire Group #	Item E1	Item E2	Item E3	Item E4	Item E5	Item E6
6	yes	no-not enough info on non-production or shut-downs	yes-education and training req'd	hire co-ordinator	yes-too many companies	no-too expensive
7	yes	no-not all survey result are provided	yes	education & communication	do not know	do not know
8	no	yes	yes	no response	yes	yes
9	yes	yes	yes	not sure	Nat. Resource Dept. communicates on behalf of Band	no
10	do not know	no	yes	-	-	-

APPEN 11.

SURVEY MARY

E. CORPORATE RELATIONS

Questionnaire Group #	Item E1	Item E2	Item E3	Item E4	Item E5	Item E6
11	do not know	no	yes	Band to provide information	no response	no- have an Econ. Dev. Director
12	no-tend to overpower the Bands	no response	no response	no response	no response	no response
13	no response	no response	no response	no response	no response	no response
14	no response	no response	no response	no response	no response	no response
15	do not know	do not know	yes	information workshops	no not know	do not know

APPENDIX 11

SURVEY SUMMARY

F. INDIAN-OWNED INSTITUTIONS

Question-aire Group #	Item F1	Item F2	Item F3	Item F4	Item F5
1	yes	no response	no response	no response	no response
2	yes-holding companies directly accountable to Band	poor response	do not know	Band funds	do not know
3	no response	i) no ii) yes iii) no response	no	require seed money	poor response
4	yes	i) no ii) yes iii) cannot share revenues too low	joint venture presently being negociated with Trans-Alta	require seed money	lack security to obtain loans
5	yes	i) yes- ii) could not invest money iii) very little	no	require seed money	no

SURVEY . MARY

E. CORPORATE RELATIONS

Questionnaire Group #	Item E1	Item E2	Item E3	Item E4	Item E5	Item #6
16	no resonse	no	yes	information & workshops	yes	Indian Minerals
17	do not know	no	yes	workshops	no response	yes
18	no	no	yes	information	no response	no but would like to
19	no not know	no	yes	communication	do not know	do not know
20	no	some do some don't	yes	education-on-reserve training program	at times	no

APPEN 11 SURVEY S ARY

F. INDIAN-OWNED INSTITUTIONS

Questionnaire Group #	Item F6	Item F7	Item F8	Item F9	Item F10	Item F11
1	no response	yes	no response	yes	no response	no response
2	yes-Bandowned Co. be given preference	no	do not know	yes-by equalization payments	equalization payments	no response
3	not necessary	yes	no	no	no response	no response
4	yes-Band involvement	yes	yes	yes	no decision	no response
5	yes-with help from IAND	yes	yes	no lack funds	no-will not work	do not know

F. INDIAN-OWNED INSTITUTIONS

Questionnaire Group #	Item F1	Item F2	Item F3	Item F4	Item F5
6	yes-but require more education	i)no ii) have understand- of oil company iii) venture too expensive	no	require seed money	no-interest too high
7	yes-if educated personnel are available	i)yes ii) - iii) yes better off on our own	no	require seed money for study research	no
8	yes-joint consultation between company & Band	i) yes -along lines of CERT ii) no iii) no	no	require seed money	yes
9	yes-with aid of IAND	i) yes but lack funds ii) - iii) will not receive lesser income	no commitment	require seed money	yes-other sources
10	yes	i)yes-if under good management ii) - iii) -	did not reply	no response	no

APPENDIX 11

SURVEY SUMMARY

F. INDIAN-OWNED INSTITUTIONS

Questionnaire Group #	Item F6	Item F7	Item F8	Item F9	Item F10	Item F11
6	yes-Band-owned Co.	i) yes	no	no-expertise yes-capital	no	do not know
7	yes-Band-owned Co.	no	not aware of CERT	yes	no	no such institution exists
8	yes-preference to Band-owned Co.	yes	yes	yes	lack equity for input	IAND
9	Band given preference;	yes	yes	be determined by Band	no	not available
10	no preference	no	not stipulated	do not know	no response	social service agency

SURVEY MMARY

F. INDIAN-OWNED INSTITUTIONS

Questionnaire Group #	Item F1	Item F2	Item F3	Item F4	Item F5
11	yes	i) yes ii) - iii) -	yes	yes	no-IAND should provide seed money
12	no response	no response	yes-but require some formulae to work with large companies	no response	no response
13	no response	no response	no response	no response	no response
14	no response	no response	no response	no response	no response
15	yes-education training employment	i) - ii) - iii) possible	possible	require seed money	yes

APPEN. 11

SURVEY . MARY

F. INDIAN-OWNED INSTITUTIONS

uestionnaire Group #	Item F6	Item F7	Item F8	Item F9	Item F10	Item F11
11	yes	no response	yes	yes	'have-not' get training &provide expertise	do not know
12	either - depending upon individual Band -long-term must be considered	no response	no response	yes-by expansion of Sampson investments	'have' put up money 'have-not' take out share capital	no response
13	no response	yes	concept good but would require a different format	no response	no response	no response
14	no response	yes	not accetable due to cost	yes-concept of co-operation between energy rich tribes good	no response	no response
15	either-most feasible proposal should be accepted	no	do not know	yes	providing land	lending institutions

F. INDIAN-OWNED INSTITUTIONS

Questionnaire Group #	Item F1	Item F2	Item F3	Item F4	Item F5
16	yes	i) yes ii) would not invest money iii) no iv) yes	yes	no	both
17	no response	i) - ii) - iii) no iv) depends on future	yes	Band funds	other Bands
18	yes	would be considered once a plan was proposed and studied	did not specify	require seed money	no response
19	positive	did not know	possibility	seed money indicated	both
20	yes	i) jealousy problems would need to be worked out	yes-but require safeguards to protect interests	seed money required	non-Indian lending institutions

APPEI : 11 SURVEY MMARY

F. INDIAN-OWNED INSTITUTIONS

Questionnaire Group #	Item F6	Item F7	Item F8	Item F9	Item F10	Item F11
16	Band-owned Co.	no	yes	yes	providing land people renewable resources	presently not attainable
17	major company	no	yes	yes	no response	join with 'have' in future partnenship
18	Band-owned Co.	no	possibility	yes-if Band-owned	no response	Federal Gov't
19	do not know	no	possibility	yes	do not know	Prov. and Fed. Grants
20	whoever gives best deal	yes	not in its present form	maybe	not sure	Gov't provide better guarantee system

SURVEY AI /SIS

A. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

Item A1	No Response	None	Enhanced Economic Development (ie. housing, roads administration)	Enhanced Cultural and Business Awareness	Improved Living Standards
	10%	25%	40%	10%	15%

Item A2	No Response	None	Cultural	Economic	Environmental
	15%	15%	35%	25%	10%

Item A3	No Response	None	Economic Development (Short-Term)	Business Awareness
	20%	20%	55% (45%)	5%

Item A4	No Response	Not Aware	Participation	No Participation
	20%	5%	35%	40%

Item A5	No Response	Not Aware	Not Provided	Provided (very limited)	Planned
	5%	15%	60%	10%	10%

APPEN..X 111 SURVEY A...LYSIS

A. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

Item A6	No Response	Do Not Know	Technical	Combination of Technical Professional and Business Management
	15%	10%	25%	50%

Item A7	No Response	Other	Band in Joint Venture with IAND, Company Indian Minerals	Company	IAND	Joint Venture Company IAND Indian Minerals
	15%	5%	35%	5%	25%	20%

Item A8	No Response	None	Slight	Noticeable	Not Aware
	25%	35%	15%	15%	10%

Item A9	No Response	Positive	Negative	Both Positive & Negative	No Impact
	30%	10%	30%	10%	20%

B. COMMUNITY AWARENESS

Item						
B1	No Response	No Information Service Provided	Information Service Provided but Minimum amount Indicated		Information Service Provided by Council meetings minutes	Combinbed % Total Indicating Information Service
	20%	35%	25%	+	20%	= 45%

Item						
B2	No Response	Affirmative Response to have more Information by Source				
		Radio, Media (local)			Indian Gov't/IAND Indian Minerals	Total
	20%	35%		+	45%	= 80%

Item								
B3	No Response	Not Aware	Limited Awareness	Aware of Oil & Gas Development Activity Involvement by				
				Sale of oil&gas leases		Land Council/Dept.		Total
	15%	65%	5%	5%	+	10%	=	15%

Item				
B4	No Response	Unsure	Membership Not Involved	Membership Involved by Committee/Band Council/Public Meetings
	20%	5%	55%	15%

B. COMMUNITY AWARENESS

Item	No Response	Not Aware	Aware
B5	35%	35%	30%

Item	No Response	Unaware of Plans	No Planning Indicated	Planning Indicated		
B6				In Initial Stages	Being Considered	Total
	25%	5%	45%	10%	15%	= 25%

Item	No Response	Do Not Know	Unsure Assistance Req'd	Assistance Indicated by Funding Source					
B7				Band	Company	Indian Minerals	LAND	Other (Consulting Firms)	Total
	35%	5%	5%	10%	5%	5%	25%	15%	= 55%

Item	No Response	No Education or Training in Place	Institution Planned	Training in Place (Indian Minerals Workshops)
B8	10%	60%	15%	15%

C. ROYALTIES

Item					
C1	No Response	Not Sure	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	More than Satisfied
	35%	15%	10%	35%	10%

Item			
C2	No Response	Do not Know	Aware of Royalties and Collector
	15%	55%	30%

Item			
C3	No Response	Do not Know	Aware
	15%	55%	30%

Item				
C4	No Response	Do not know	Unsure	Indicated Affirmative Response
	10%	35%	15%	30%

Item					
C5	No Response	Do not Approve of Distributions	Band and/or Parent as Trustee	Trust held outside of Band Control	Federal Gov't as Trustee to be distributed by Parent	Held in Trust No Trustee Indicated
	20%	15%	20%	5%	10%	30%

Item				
C6	No Response	Do not Know	Not Satisfied	Satisfied
	20%	10%	45%	25%

Item				
C7	No Response	Band to Assume Control	Federal Government Retain Control	Both Federal and Band Controls necessary
	10%	60%	15%	15%

C. ROYALTIES

Item C8	i)	No Response 45%	Do not Know 15%	Band General Expenses including housing, roads administration 30%
	ii)	No Response 60%	Do not Know 10%	No Plan or Budget 10% / Plan & Budget 20%
	iii)	No Response 85%	Do not Know/did not specify 10%	Confirmation of Land Ownership 5%
	iv)	No Response 50%	Do not Know/Specify or 20%	None 15% / Self-gov't:self-sufficier Economic Development 15%

Item C9	No Response	No-specified Royalties for Invest./Econ.Dev./Ed./Other/		Yes	Uncommitted	Both Invest and Distrib.
	15%	15% / 25% / 5% / 20% Total 65%		10%	5%	5%

Item C10	No Response	Invest (sector not specified)	Economic and/or Community Develpment including roads, housing administration	Education
	20%	20%	55%	5%

Item C11	No Response	No	Yes	Undecided
	10%	65%	20%	5%

Item C12	No Response	No	Did not Specify	On-Reserve	Both On and Off Reserve	Yes-invest Did not specify On or Off Reserve
	10%	20%	15%	5%	20%	30%

Item C13	No Response	Yes	Some Investment	No-Federal Gov't Responsibilty
	15%	70%	10%	5%

D. GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

Item D1	No Response	Unaware	No	Yes
	5%	10%	35%	50%

Item D2	No Response	Unaware	No	Yes
	10%	20%	30%	40%

Item D3	No Response	Do Not Require the Service of Indian Min.	Monitor Revenue Distributioh	Survey Resource Potential	Development	Information Training Workshops
	30%	5%	5%	30%	5%	25%

Item D4	No Response	Unaware	No	In Part	Yes
	15%	20%	35%	5%	25%

Item D5	No Response	Federal Trust Responsibility	Band Trust Responsibility	Both Agencies Required	Outside Firm
	10%	15%	35%	35%	5%

APPENDIX III SURVEY ANALYSIS

E. CORPORATE RELATIONS

Item	No Response	Unaware	No	Yes	
E1	20%		25%	25%	30%

Item	No Response	Unaware	No	Yes	Most information Some companies provide reliable data
E2	20%	5%	55%	10%	10%

Item	No Response	Yes	No
E3	15%	85%	-

Item	No Response	Unsure	Information Dissemination Education & Training Workshops	Laision Officer	Relinquish Ownership
E4	35%	5%	45%	10%	5%

Item	No Response	Yes	Periodically	Service Provided
E5	60%	30%	5%	5%

Item	No Response	Professional Services Used	Professional Services Not Used	Not Aware
E6	25%	35%	25%	15%

F. INDIAN-OWNED INSTITUTIONS

Item	No Response	Yes			
F1	25%	Gave no indication how to get involved	Training/ Education/ 5%	Joint consultation between Band&company/ 5%	Total = 75%

Item	No Response	Yes (Invest money)	No	Possibility
F2 (i)	40%	35% (10%)	15%	10%

Item	No Response	Not Aware	Limited Awareness	Aware
F2 (ii)	80%	10%	5%	5%

Item	No Response	No	Yes	Possibility
F2 (iii)	60%	25%	5%	10%

Item	No Response	Joint Owner-ship Group with Non-Indian: Yes	Possibility	No	Do Not Know	No Commitment
F3	15%	30%	10%	25%	10%	10%

Item	No Response	Yes- desire seed money	Do not desire seed money	Do not know
F4	25%	55%	10%	10%

F. INDIAN-OWNED INSTITUTIONS

Item F5	No Response	Band Funding	Both	Non-Indian Lending Institutions	No Preference
	30%	5%	15%	15%	30%

Item F6	No Response	Preference to Band-owned Company	Preference to major company	No Preference Whoever gives best long-term benefits
	20%	50%	5%	25%

Item F7	No Response	Aware of C.E.R.T.	Unaware of C.E.R.T.
	10%	50%	40%

Item F8	No Response	Support C.E.R.T.	Non-support for C.E.R.T.	Support but will require some changes to C.E.R.T.	Unaware
	10%	35%	10%	15%	30%

F. INDIAN-OWNED INSTITUTIONS

Item F9	In Favour of Centralized Pool	Not In Favour of Centralized Pool	Undecided
	70%	10%	20%

Item F10	No Response	Equalization Payments	Lack Equity for Input	Respondents Indicated No	Provide Land	'have not' take out share capital	'have not' obtain training and provide expertise	Solution Unknown
	40%	5%	5%	15%	10%	5%	5%	15%

Item F11	No Response	Do Not Know	IAND	Social Service Agency	Commercial Lending Institution	Joint with 'Have' Band	Prov. - Fed. Grants
	35%	30%	15%	5%	5%	5%	5%